WAR AND NAVY DEPARTMENTS MAY DEFY HIS DECISIONS.

Secretary Taft Implies That the Attorney-General's Construction of the Law Leads to Absurdity"-Opinion of the Experts on Submarines Nullified.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18 .- A series of recent opinions by Attorney-General Bonaparte has set the Navy Department and the War Department sorely at odds with the Department of Justice. So much are these opinions of Mr. Bonaparte at variance with the views of the two departments concerned that steps have been taken in each instance to render them nugatory and inoperative.

Ordinarily the opinions of the Attorney-General as the chief law officer of the Government are accepted and his interpretation of law adopted, but in the present instance the War and Navy departments regard his decisions as so illogical and contrary to the best interests of the Government that they intend openly to defy them.

What possible complications this declaration of war against the Department of Jusuce, or at least a deliberate intention to ignore Mr. Bonaparte's opinions, will lead to is a matter for future development. secretary Taft has gone so far as to imply strongly that Mr. Bonaparte's construction leads to absurdity."

The law authorizing and providing for the competition for the national rifle contest stipulates that the organizations entitled to participation shall be the Army, Navy. Marine Corps and the organized militia of the States. No mention is made of naval brigades. In an opinion by Major Porter, acting Judge Advocate-General of the army. which followed previous decisions upon the same subject, the application was denied on the ground that the law did not contemplate the participation of naval militia organizations, as they were not a part of the organized militia as defined under the Dick militia law.

Mr. Bonaparte saw fit to overrule War Department, for he decided that the naval reserves are a part of the organized militia. In view of the fact that the Dick militia law requires that the State militia shall conform in all respects of organization to the Regular army by January, 1908, the decision carried to its conclusion would mean that naval brigades must conform to the army organizations; in other words, that a jack tar of the naval reserves must ecome a landsman.

It was in contemplation of this situation that Secretary Taft referred to the "absurdty" of the opinion of Mr. Bonaparte. The action in the matter taken by the Secretary of War has set at naught and made meffective the opinion of the Attorney-

The Navy Department has even a greater grievance against the Attorney-General on account of his opinions in regard to the purchase of submarine torpedo boats. Pursuant to the provisions of the naval appropriation bill the Department went to the trouble and expense of providing an elaborate series of tests to determine the comparative efficiency of different boats for which bids were submitted.

The law provides that no part of the appropriation shall be expended for boats after tests should not prove to be equal to any boat now in the navy or under contract for the navy. The board which conducted the tests prepared an exhaustive report and, following the decision of the Secretary of the Navy, rendered its expert judgment as to the comparative merits of boats submitted in competition.
he board was unanimous in declaring

that the Octopus was superior in all essen that the Octopus was superior in an essential details to its competitor, the Lake, and that the type represented by the Octopus was superior to the type represented by the Lake. It even went so far as to point out the inferior points of the Lake. The report went to the board of construction,

report went to the board of construction, which concurred in the opinion given, and these reports were approved by the Secretary of the Navy.

The matter which has been in controversy in the Department for a long time was regarded as practically settled when Attorney-General Bonaparte, in deciding a point which Secretary Metcalf had submitted to him in order to make the case. mitted to him in order to make the complete, came forward with one of famous opinions overriding and seeking to set at naught all the work which the Navy Department has been attempting to do for eighteen months or more. With a single sentence the Attorney-General cast uside the expert judgment of naval men and declared that the findings of the

consideration, but not decisive.

That a law officer should thus overrule the action of naval experts upon technical haval matters has caused much indignation. Furthermore, it is pointed out that Attorney-General's opinion, if carried its conclusions, as in the case with the navai militia, would provide for the purchase of boats which the Navy Department has declared explicitly to be "inferior." In other words, in disregard of the law, the opinion is considered as meaning that any sort of boats may be purchased providing there is a promise on the part f the contractors to make them "at least equal in value for purposes of naval war to the Octopus.

The situation is just such as the Department has been seeking to avoid: that is, the purchase of paper boats rather than those which have demonstrated their litness and efficiency by actual tests. In fact, a provision for the submission of plans and designs was voted down in Contrast and the requirement made that such ress and the requirement made that such boats should be purchased only after com-plete tests. The effect of the opinion has been to bring down on the Navy Depart-ment a swarm of inventors with ideas, designs, plans and wild promises. Only f these inventors ever has submitted a submarine boat in competition, and in this instance his boat was declared by the haval board to be inferior to the type now

It is decided, however, that the Navy De partment will not subject itself to the criti-cism which would be certain to follow the taking of Mr. Bonaparte's advice and the expendiance of any part of the \$3,000,000 appropriated by Congress for boats which the Navy Department has formally and officially declared to be inferior. The final action will be taken as soon as Secretary Metcaif returns to Washington from his long trip in the West, and it is said that he will follow the recommendation of his own heard, in the recommendation of his own board, in view of the fact that he has discretion in

the third opinion by Mr. Bonaparte to which exception is taken concerns the conduit road, where automobilists have een arrested by a Maryland town marsha and subjected to heavy fines for speeding their cars. The road lies above the conduit which brings water to Washington, and although its although ever since its construction it has been subject to the jurisdiction of the State, Mr Bonaparte has said it is a Government reservation and under the control of the

Again carried to its conclusion, the ion is regarded as meaning that the army must police the highway and main-tain order; furthermore, that if a man should commit an offence adjoining the road in Maryland he could take a position on the road and the Maryland folks would be powerless to arrest him without the assistance of the Federal Government. Mr. Taff does not intend to order a detachment of troops to guard a roadway in Maryland, and accordingly, in effect, has ignored the Attorney-General and arranged that a test case to determine jurisdiction shall be carried to the Supreme Court of the United

States.

These several opinions of Mr. Bonaparte are having the effect of causing the Navy Department and the War Department to heattate before submitting any question to the Department of Justice for an opinion, and the mildest comment which is made upon the Attorney-General in these departments is that he is "erratic."

AT ODDS WITH BONAPARTE BE SANE, SAYS LESLIE M. SHAW. The Country's All Right if You Only Make

Yourself Think So. Leslie M. Shaw, ex-Secretary of the Treasury and now president of the Carnegie Trust Company, allowed himself to be interviewed yesterday on the state of the country. He said:

"Our farms produce more than \$6,500, 000,000 per annum, and the prospect is good for an average crop. Our mines yield more than \$1,500,000,000 and our forests more than \$1,000,000,000, and neither of these sources of wealth has been exhausted. The output of our factories, in other than food products, is approximately \$12,000,-000,000, and no fires have been extinguished. The railways earn more than \$2,000,000,000 and they are all in successful operation. The payrolls of our factories and railways aggregate approximately \$3,500,000,000 and

the scale of wages has not been reduced. "In other words, the real sources of the people's wealth have not yet been affected and the ability of industrial concerns to pay dividends is not measured by the market price of their stocks. Logical reasons for serious conditions are therefore wanting. Psychological reasons are never

"If I judge correctly, the people will have exactly what they expect. If those who have money in the banks withdraw it and lock it up, if the banks refuse to grant accommodations, and if the consuming public decline to place orders, then we will very soon witness the effects.

"Let those who think that times of disaster follow each other at regular intervals bear in mind that this country has never yet experienced a period of severe depression that was not traceable to financial or economic agitation or legislation, and usually to both.

"In 1893 the redemption of greenbacks silver instead of gold was openly advocated; the party in power was under promise to remove the protective tariff from our industries, and the free coinage of silver at the ratio of sixteen to one was championed by prominent members of both parties. The country might have survived any one of these sources of alarm, but it could not survive all three.

"At this time no one questions our financial system and the tariff will not be touched

for at least eighteen months. "Some check in the speed at which we are going is most desirable, and the checking process has probably begun. It will now require a fair measure of confidence and courage to prevent undue retardment in our industries. Capital cannot be forced into activity, but it can be forced out of activity. I have never seen the time when universal sanity was more essential to our well being."

### WOMAN KILLED IN FIRE.

Blaze in Five Story Tenement Gives the Firemen Lots of Rescue Work.

In a fire that swept through a five story tenement at '207 East Thirty-third street vesterday morning one woman was burned to death, two men were injured and fifteen families were rescued by the crew of Hook and Ladder 7. The blaze started under a stairway leading from the basement to the first floor and spread with such rapidity that escape was entirely cut off through the hallways. All of the occupants were hemmed in by flame and smoke and were compelled to take to the fire escapes on the | of working hours. front of the building.

Mrs. Mary McMahon, 60 years old, who occupied apartments in the rear of the fourth floor, started down stairs and was overcome before she reached the third floor. She fell unconscious and rolled down the stairs. Her clothing caught fire and before the firemen reached her she was

burned to death.

Mrs. Mary Field, a cripple, who lived with her daughter Alice on the second floor, managed to make her way to the fire escape, but she was helpless without her crutches. When Firemen Mike Colligan, Paddy Casey and John Nicola reached her she was upand John Nicola reached her she was un-conscious. They carried her to the street, where she was revived by an ambulance

surgeon.

Mrs. Margaret Harr and her daughter
Estelle were penned in on the fourth floor,
but they made their way to the windows
and got out on the fire escapes, where they Acting Chief Binns placed the damage at

TROLLEY CAR RAMS A CARRIAGE.

Five Men Spilled Into the Street, Two of Them Badis Hurt. A southbourd West Mount Vernon trolley

car, going at a good speed, hit a carriage containing four Italians and a driver on Third avenue at 140th street last night. smashing the carriage and throwing the occupants, two of them badly hurt, to the street. The carriage crossed the tracks deliberately in front of the car.

Bernard Finney, the driver, who lives at 169th street and Jerome avenue, was taken to Lincoln Hospital in a critical condition to Lebanon Hospital with possibly a frac-tured skull. Women and girls in the car coming from Hudson Park, New Rochelle. were thrown into a young panic when the car stopped with a jolt as the air brake was suddenly applied. In the excitement the reserves of the Alexander avenue stathe reserves of the Alexander avenue tion were called out when they were that five people had been killed.

#### BIG CRACKER MAIMS ITALIAN Had Tried to Break Up a Gospel Tent Meeting With His Countrymen.

LYONS, N. Y., Aug. 18. - A crowd of Italians headed by Pasquale Moran, a grocer, attempted last night to break up the gospel tent meeting of the Rev. Albert Sidney Gregg on the Hotchkiss flats. Pasquale got two giant firecrackers and lit them near the gospel tent. One exploded, filling the tent with smoke. The clergyman had great trouble in preventing a stampede

Then there was another deafening re-port, followed by groans. Pasquale had picked up the second cracker to see why it had not exploded. It burst in his hands, tearing one off and cutting and filling his face with powder. It is a question whether he will recover, and if he does he may be

### The Weather.

There was a general increase of heat in all At aintic States north of Florida yesterday, due to the passing of an area of low pressure out of the St. awrence Velley and an area of high pressure on the south Atlantic Coast. It was also warmer in all central Western States this side of the Rock y Mountains. Extreme high temperature of 100 west. Fair weather was general, save for a few widely scattered thunder storms in the central

In this city the day was partly cloudy, warmer, winds, light to fresh and south to average humidity was 66 per cent. The barometer corrected to read to sea level, was 30:10 at 8 A. M.

and 30.1+ at 3 P. M. The temperature yesterday, as recorded by the official thermometer, is shown in the annexed table:

9 A. M.... 12 M... 3 P. M. Highest temperature, 86°, at 3 P. M. WASHINGTON FORECAST FOR TO DAY AND TO MORROW

For eastern New York, castern Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware, fatr and continued cool to day; to morrow, showers with rising temperature, light to fresh northerly winds.

For New England, fair to day; warmer, with

showers to morrow.

For the District of Columbia, Maryland and Virginia, fair to day; showers to morrow.

For western New York and western Pennsylvania, tair and warmer to day; showers to morrow; light winds, becoming southeasterly.

### SOCIALIST CONGRESS MEETS

FIRST GREAT CONVENTION HELD ON GERMAN SOIL.

Twenty-five Countries -The Stuttgart Streets Decorated-Bebel's Speech on Movement's Growth-Big Mass Meeting

Special Cable Desnatch to THE SUN. STUTTGART, Aug. 18 .- For the first time great international Socialist congress is meeting on German soil. The visiting delegates had an enthusiastic reception to-day in a special room in the railway station draped with red and adorned with evergreens. The streets from the station to meeting hall were decorated with flags, red being'the predominant color.

The delegates number 886. Germany has sent 300; England, 130; France, 90; Austria, 80, and Russia, 50. Switzerland, Bohemia Hungary, Italy, Bulgaria, Rumania, Sweden, Holland, the United States, Argentina, South Africa, Australia and Japan sent smaller numbers. The most important delegates are considered to be Hyndman of England, Bebel and Singer of Germany, Dr. Adler of Austria, Ferri of Italy, Jaures and Vaillant of France, Greulich of Switzerland, Axelrod and Plechanoff of Russia, Auseelde and Van der Velde of Belgium, Van Kol and Troelstra of Holland, Branting of Sweden and Hillquist of America.

The congress, which will sit for a week, will consider questions of militarism, international conflicts, the relations between political parties and industrial workers and emigration. Newspaper men are admitted to the meetings.

The neighborhood of Lieder Halle, where the congress meets, presented a picturesque scene. Every type and condition of man and woman is seen, broad chested Servians in rough, country clothes, stolid English artisans and wild eyed Russians in peculiar student attire. The female element, particularly from the countries, was especially strong.

One of the questions which the leaders consider the most important is immigration and emigration of workmen. The Amsterdam congress considered two resolutions dealing with this, one rejecting all legislative measures tending to hinder the entrance of alien workmen, but opposing the importation of workmen for sweating purposes, and the other, presented by the Dutch. American and Australian delegates, enjoining on the party opposition to the importation of negroes and Chinamen. The Amsterdam congress reached no decision and referred the whole matter to the next congress for further examina-

The relations of trade unions to social democracy will also form an important point in the programme. The British Independent Labor Party will bring forward an amendment asking for the admission to the international congress of those trade unions which, though bona fide, are not expressly based on class war, but the international bureau recommends the rejection of the proposal.

The bureau further advises the congress to refer to the Interparliamentary Commission the proposal of the English Social Democrats that the Socialist factions shall introduce simultaneously in all Parliaments a motion for establishing by law a maximum

The chief event to-day after Van der Velde, secretary of the International Socialist Bureau, declared the conference open in the presence of delegates representing twenty-five nationalities was Bebel's speech. The German Socialist leader was received with unmeasured enthusiasm. He declared that never had international socialism gathered such a brilliant assem-After mentioning the fact that the French

Socialists, since the Amsterdam congress, had increased their representation in the those stricken homes. Chamber from thirty-seven to fifty-four. I am well be said that for the first time the English proletariat, which hitherto had not entered the political lists, had made an independent fight and gained a brilliant vic-The Government of England had taken

the Socialist John Burns into the Cabinet Groans and cheers from the English delegates), but in spite of this concession, so far as he could see, the Government had not succeeded in changing the fighting tactics of the workmen's party. In Finland. Austria, Holland and Switzerland the Socialists had gained triumphs.

In Germany the situation might seem different. Still, the last Reichstag elections, although they resulted in a reduction in the Socialist seats, showed a gain of a quarter of a million in the Socialist vote since 1900. The number of organized workmen had increased from 384,000 to 534,000. The men enrolled in Socialist syndicates in 1907 numbered 1,800,000.

Herr Bebel then referred to the strong representation of the Socialist party in the United States in the congress. He mentioned the "scandalous prosecution" of Raywood in Idaho, where, he said, the capitalist classes had done everything possible to convict him, but after all he had been brilliantly acquitted. In conclusion Herr Bebel expressed the hope that this conference would do better than the one still sitting at The Hague, which would bring forth a most ridiculous mouse which would probably be stillborn.

After a speech by Van der Velde the order of the day was adopted. Herr Singer was elected president. It was arranged that the various national delegations should meet to-morrow and each elect a maximum of four members to aid on five commissions. The first plenary sitting will be on Tuesday

This afternoon there was a gigantic mass meeting in the fields at Cronstadt, a suburb of Stuttgart, 10,000 Socialists being present. The meeting was unparalleled in the history of Social Democracy. The dense orderly crowd swarmed around six red draped platforms, whence they were addressed by their leaders.

In a never ending stream came orderly processions of different trade unions and guilds, with bands playing and with banners hearing inscriptions reading: "Eight hours work, eight hours play, eight hours rest," Workmen unite" and "Long live international solidarity."

The leaders spoke in tongues that were

### Have You Telephones Enough?

Orders lost when your line is "busy" would more than pay for the cost of another line or

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often unintelligible to a majority of their hearers, who yet listened to them, such is the magnetism of men like Bebel, Singer Jaures and Ferri. The enthusiasm never flagged for a moment and the crowd pressed ever closer to listen to denunciations of the Russian autocracy, the Prussian gov-

ernment and kindred diatribes. At the tribune where Jaures spoke the excitement was intense, and when at the end of his harangue in polished French, of which he is master, he broke into German declaring that North German capitalism must be smashed, the enthusiasm knew no bounds. Banners were waved and hats thrown into the air, while the crowd shouted 'Hoch die Internationale! Hoch Jaures.'

The few policemen on duty were exclusively employed in administering to frequent cases of collapse from the heat.

HAVANA MUCH EXCITED. Proposed Celebration of Revolution's Anniversary Stirs the Liberal Factions.

Special Cable Desputch to THE SUN. HAVANA, Aug. 18 .- Political circles have been disturbed by the proposed meeting to-morrow night to commemorate the beginning of the revolution of last year. The meeting was planned by the supporters of Alfredo Zayas, whereupon José Miguel Gomez, the rival Liberal candidate for the Presidency, said he would not participate Since then politicians have been discussing the propriety of the meeting. The Zayistas planned to invite Gov. Magoon, but did not because the impos-

sibility of his attending such an affair was pointed out to them. The Moderates whom the Liberals defeated in the revolt are wildly indignant over the celebration. They declare that it is in bad taste and an outrage. They have discussed plans for a counter demonstration. The Discusion, a Moderate organ, says

that the citizens should display crape instead of bunting. Not since the Revolution itself has Havana been so excited politically Therefore the meeting promises to be interesting.

The supporters of Gomez held a meeting last night and constituted themselves a Liberal national convention, wholly, according to the Zayistas, without authority. Following the meeting delegates went to Gomez's home. He received them and embraced each of them. El Triunjo, Gomez's organ, has this account of the happening: "Gen. Eusibio Hernandez addressed an

ntense, patriotic and feeling speech to the brave legendary general, who standing on the steps listened deeply moved. "Our future President,' Gen. Hernandez said, and the rest of his words were drowned by thunders of applause. 'Our future President,' he repeated, and the enthusiasm rose to frenzy.

"Gen Gomez responded in a few well chosen words of thanks. 'Thanks.' he repeated with sublime accent, 'thanks,' and something like a resplendent veil of patriotism and power enveloped the manly form of the soldier and patriot."

After this the party broke up, declaring that Gomez had the presidency nailed

#### BUBONIC PLAGUE'S RAVAGES. King Edward Writes a Message of Sympathy to His Indian Subjects. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN

LONDON, Aug. 19 .- The bubonic piague in India, statistics of which have from time to time been printed by THE SUN, has reached such a pitch that although the most extreme efforts have been made to cope with the disease King Edward has written to the Vicerov a letter which is made public to-day. It says:

MY DEAR VICEROY: I have followed with anxious interest the later course of that epidemic by which India for eleven years past has been so sorely afflicted. The welfare of my Indian subjects must ever be to me an object of high concern, and I am deeply moved when I think of the misery that has been borne with such silent patience in all aware be

been the efforts of your Excellency's predecessors and yourself to make out the causes of the pestilence and mitigate its effects. It is my carnest hope and prayer that the further measures now being prepared by our Excellency in consultation with zealous and able officers may be crowned with mercithis expression of my heartfelt sympathy to

my Indian subjects. Believe me, sincerely

EDWARD R. I. The figures of the plague mortality, as giv in the latest blue book, are appalling. From 92,890 deaths in 1900, the deaths had grown in 1904 to 1.143,900. In 1905 there was a decrease to 1.069,100, but the present year, it is feared, will show record proportions. In the first three and a balf months of 1907 there were 495,000 deaths recorded. The total recorded deaths from 1899 to 1905 were 1.177.300.

#### WANTS JOYCE REINSTATED. C. F. U. Appoints Committee to Sec Mayor

About Park Superintendent. A committee of the National Brotherhood of Electrical Workers at vesterday's meeting of the Central Federated Union asked that a committee be appointed to see Mayor McClellan to demand the reinstatement of Frank Joyce, Superintendent of Parks of Manhattan and Richmond, who was dismissed a short time ago. James Armstrong, the chairman of the committee, told the C. F. U. that former Commissioner Joyce is a member of the union of the electrical workers, and formerly was its national

During the strike of the garbage drivers. he said, "Mr. Joyce was dismissed because he was asked to send men to assist the Street Cleaning Department from his de-partment and flatly refused to do so on the partment and flatly refused to do so on the ground that city employees should not be employed as strike breakers. He was asked to resign, but refused to resign until he was told the reason for his resignation. He was then dismissed for the good of the service, it was stated. We want to find out what the good of the service means from the standpoint of the Park Commission. We do not believe that it is for the good of the agree of the service to use city emproyees as strike the service to use city emproyees as strike

A committee was appointed to see Mayor McClellan.

#### KILLED IN STREET ROW. Two Italians Who Were Running Away From a Dying Man Arrested.

Vincenzo Polozzolo, 25 years old, was shot and killed last night at the corner of Avenue A and Sixty-second street in a fight among number of Italians.

a number of Italians.

Policeman McGilly of the East Sixtyseventh street station was standing at
Sixty-fourth street when he heard two
shots. He caught Salvatore Pellerito, 22
years old, of 113 East Sixty-third street,
who was running south with a revolver in
his hand. With Pellerito, who is a cousin
of the murdered man, was Tony Alphonso,
are rearred. Both ware locked up. 32 years old. Both were locked up. Polozzolo, who was unconscious when

the policeman came up, was removed to Flower Hosnital, where he died. Later in the right the police were called to 169 Fast Sixtieth street and there found Pistro Moncello, a laborer, who said that he was shot while walking through Avenue A. He was removed to Presbyterian Hospital, where he became unconscious. The poiles lear ed that Moncello had had no part is the shooting. Before lapsing into unco scious ess he said he saw several

Ratia's quarreling at the corner of Sixty they were approagn his right rem



Sometimes Opportunity does not knock at all. It just stands at your door and waits to be asked

Some, but not all, advertisers see that the weekly publication has advantages over the monthly. When everybody sees it the advantage will be less.

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### STRIKERS NOT SURE OF SMALL

DON'T KNOW WHEN TELEGRAPH CHIEF IS COMING.

Meeting of Operators Who Are Out Cheered by Announcement From Actors' Protective Union That They Will Get More Than \$25,000, if Necessary, Maybe.

The striking telegraphers did not know resterday just when President Small of the Commercial Telegraphers Union was coming here. Percy Thomas, vice-president of the union, said he had not received any communication of any kind from Small. Regarding the ultimatum of last week giving the brokers who have not signed the new scale until 12 o'clock noon to-day to do so or face a strike there were no definite statements. As matters now stand the telegraphers in the brokers' offices may strike or they may

Head Strategist Russell announced that the telegraphers are going to publish daily paper, the first issue to be out tomorrow, called Pair Play, which is to give the movements in the strike from the union standpoint This is to be published from the new headquarters of the strikers in the Astor House

It was stated in the offices of the Western nion and Postal telegraph companies that while matters were not proceeding exactly as they were before the strike the companies were making good headway. Since the strike began changes have also been made to facilitate the work so that it can be handled by fewer men. Vice-President Nally of the Postal company made the following statement:

"The strike situation is fully as satis factory to-day as it was yesterday so far as the reports in this city are concerned. We have word from Dallas, Tex., that several striker have returned, and in other points

strikers have applied for their old places.
"Of course it would be foolish to say that while we are not crippled conditions are as good as before the strike, though we are not crippled in our service in any way. We certainly regret that our men left us without any excuse as far as we can learn and while we know that they will be the chief sufferers eventually we feel keenly the disruption of the organized conditions by which our business was carried on like a smoothly running machine. Losing, as until the business was systematized and these men in team work knew their circuits as a physician would know the pulse of a it of course threw our work out of gear and hindered at first the steady flow

We did the best we could cut out a lot of unimportant branch offices and took operators from relay work, reenforcing their work by extra battery power. In-stead of relaying many of our wires at Chicago we obsened circuits straight from New York to San Francisco and saved two onerators on each wire. isfactory as we would have liked as satisfactory as we would have liked as it made work slower, but we have got the business out of the way. The men who have come in from branch offices here had to accustom themselves to long circuits and timed themselves to the wires, but they

are doing the work.
"I want to say plainly that the Postal Telegraph Company proposes to avail itself most fully of this opportunity to weed out the undesirables on the force. Men who were retained for sentimental reasons will be dropped permanently.

reasons will be dropped permanently.
We do not propose to take back any one
who does not measure up to our standard
of what good operators should be."
The strikers had a meeting behind closed
doors in the afternoon at the Manhattan
Lyceum, where Joseph F. Ahearn, who Lyceum, where Joseph F. Ahearn, who presided, and others told the strikers they were winning. Henry de Veaux, president of the Actors' Protective Union, and Albert Abrahams of the Press Feeders' Union took the floor as representatives of the Central Federated Union to invite the strikers to take part in the C. F. U's Labor Day, parade.

Day parade.

This was agreed to, and then De Veaux told the strikers that the Actors National Protective Union, of which he is the president, had been the means of raising \$25,000 for the mine workers during the coal strike and would if necessray raise even more for

the striking telegraphers.

When the meeting was over Russell said that reports had been received from all over the United States which showed that 91 per cent. of the telegraphers were n strike, a gain of one per cent. since ast Wednesday. He was asked if the operators were

going to strike at noon to-day, in ac-cordance with the ultimatum of last week, in the offices of the brokers who had not agreed to the new scale. At first he said that there was no need for them to strike. Then in a burst of confidence he said:

"I believe the trouble with Bache & Co. will be settled to-morrow. Strikes will be ordered in all brokers' offices first where an agreement is not signed, and second where an assurance is not given that the agreement will be signed as soon as possi-ble."

ble."

The mass meeting of messenger boys scheduled for yesterday in Tammany Hall did not take place. Howard Leroy said that the boys would likely have a meeting on Wednesday evening. Meantime he will see Herman Robinson, general organizer of the American Federation of of Labor, he said, and get an A. F. of L. charter.

NEILL DOUBTFUL OF PEACE. Has Given Up Hopes of Near Settlement of Strike, It Is Inderstood.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18 .-- It is understood that Charles P. Neill, United States Commissioner of Labor, has practically given up hope, at least for the present, of affecting through arbitration or mediation a settlement between the striking telegraphers

and the telegraph companies.

It was reported a day or two ago that the Commissioner would go to New York early this week and coafer with representatives of the scribers and the telegraph companies. He spid to-might that he had no immediate Portion of visiting New York for any are subjects of complaint?

# Saks & Company

Will continue to-day and to-morrow

Former Prices \$15, \$16.50, \$18 and \$20.

### The Final Clearance Sale of Summer Suits for Men.

2 and 3 piece suits of fancy worsted, cassimere, serge, flannel or crashalso a fair variety in blue or black.

High Grade Pajamas for Men, at \$1.35

\$2 and \$2.50.

Fine madras pajamas, white or with white grounds and fancy figures; silk frogs, pearl buttons. On sale to-day, August 19.

Summer Neckwear for Men, at 350 3 for \$1.

String ties, four-in-hands.

Values 50c and 75c

2,500 string ties and four-in-hands of fine silks in plain or fancy colors with fancy ends.

### Final Clearance Sale of Low Shoes for Men, at \$2.85

Values \$4, \$5 and \$6.

Patent coltskin oxfords in blucher or plain lace models—a variety of styles.

Broken assortments of patent) calfskin and white buckskin ox- \$2 fords; rubber soles. Value \$3.50.at

### BOTH BENEFITED

Order a "two piece" Suit for \$16. We need the room and offer the very best materials money can buy. Style and tailoring must be absolutely perfect or they

SALE ENDS NEXT SATURDAY.

## ARNHEIM

Broadway @ Ninth Street

UP-STATE COMMISSION WANTS TO KNOW ABOUT CAR SERVICE.

**OUESTIONS FOR RAILROADS** 

Each Corporation Is Required to Furnish the Information Requested On or Before Sept. 9-The Inquisition Appears

to Cover Pretty Nearly Everything. ALBANY, Aug. 18 .- The up-State Public Service Commission has sent a circular to all railroad corporations in this State with a view of ascertaining the actual working we did, men who had worked wires with of rules and regulations adopted and now in force on car service and demurrage charges. Public hearings on this subject will be given, beginning about September 1. Each common carrier is required to furnish the following information to the commission by written report on or before

What car service rules and regulations are applied at each and every freight station or point of receipt or delivery of freight upon its incorlines in the State of New York? Certified schedules of such rules and regulations must accompany said report

Is the duty of enforcing such car service rules and regulations imposed exclusively upon the operating department? If not give a detailed statement as to method fol-How are agents and employees instructed

and the enforcement thereof? Submit copies for such purpose.

the enforcement of such car service rules and regulations uniform in all particulars at each point? State the names and titles of all officers

or agents who are vested with power and authority to waive or amend provisions of such car service rules and regulations or adjust and settle disputed questions relating thereto; also what reports are required for file and record in the matter of waivers amendments or adjustments? In the inspection and supervision of freight agencies is strict investigation made as to the enforcement of such car service rules and regula-tions and the reporting of cars as released the case may be? State the practice in this

espect in the past, What rules and regulations for car distribution, both for consignors and consignees, are in force at each and every point of receipt or delivery of freight upon its line or lines in the State of New York? A comprehensive statement accompanied by copies of all rules and regulations as to the distribu-tion of cars for coal, lumber, grain, hay and other principal commodities: of private cars and of cars for general merchandise; also sample copies of car distribution sheets and report blanks employed must accompany the

Give names and titles of all officers or agents who are authorized to control and direct the distribution of cars.

Are consignees permitted to select and load ears for shipment from those delivered to them with freight irrespective of strict application of rules for car distribution? the practice in the past.

To what extent does the actual capacity

of cars furnished shippers of hay, straw and to full minimum weights for carload rate? Submit a statement showing the aggre gates for each operating division, separately of the following items of demurrage account during the year ending June 30, 1907: Number of stations reporting: number of cars reported; average detention; per cent. released in limit; earnings; collections; total uncol-

State the number of freight cars of each class owned by it; the average number of cars of each class in use on its own line or of other companies; also the average number panies in use on its line or lines.

In the movement of freight trains, is the basis of full trainload tonnage adhered to Furnish copy of rules and regulations in relation thereto What rules and regulations may be gen-

erally adopted to effect a remedy for car shortage, delays in transit, bunching of cars at destination and similar difficulties that

CIGARETTE FIRES AN AUTO.

Big Car Burns at the Atlantic City Beach. Creating a Scare. ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 18 .- A cigarette butt tossed carelessly by a passing smoker into the body of an automobile standing at

the beach end of Virginia avenue set fire to

leaking gasolene and sent up a blaze that consumed the machine and threatened the consumed the machine and threatened the hotels in the vicitity.

The entire fire department of the city turned out to extinguish the flames, which shot high in the air and started a scare that emptied most of the hotels of their patrons and drew a crowd from the Boardwalk that required all the available police to hold in check.

P. A. Hazel, chauffeur for a New York automobilist passing at the time, headed

automobilist passing at the time, headed off an explosion of the gasolene tank by turning off the flow of vapor while the flames blistered the skin of his arms.

The owner of the machine had left it for a stroll on the Boardwalk and did not learn

until hours later that the entire wooden fittings of the car had been destroyed and the framework badly damaged. NO BURGLAR; DOOR WAS OPEN. But "The Widow" Has Frank Oakley Held

for Stealing Her Silver. Mrs. Theresa Dean, "The Widow" of Town Topics, came down from Saratoga yesterday to help prosecute the burglar who was caught carrying off some of her silverware on Saturday night.

ville court one of his legs was drawn up almost at right angles by an old disease of the muscles that had made his capture easy when he ran away.

"It wasn't burglary; the door was open when I got there," Frank Oakley, the pris-

As the prisoner appeared in the York-

when I got there." Frank Oakley, the oner, said to Magistrate Crane.
Sheeny Sam, he said, had sent him to the house. Oakley told the Court that he was a kitchen man by trade and had never been arrested before. Mrs Dean made a broken of burglary against him and the charge of burglary against him and the Magistrate held him in \$1,500 bail for trial.

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### FOOD **FACTS** Grape=Nuts FOOD A Body Balance.

People besitate at the statement that the famous food, Grape-Nuts, yields as much nourishment from one pound as can be absorbed by the system from ten pounds of meat, bread, wheat or oats. Ten pounds of meat might contain more nourishment than one pound of Grape-Nuts, but not in shape that the system will absorb as large a proportion of, as the body can take up from one pound of Grape-Nuts.

This food contains the selected parts of wheat and barley which are prepared and by natural means predigested, transformed into a form of sugar, ready for immediate assimilation. People in all parts of the world testify to the value of Grape-Nuts.

A Mo. man says: "I have gained ten pounds on Grape-Nuts food. I can truty recommend it to thin people." He had been eating meat, bread, etc., right along, lected; agents' relief, refunds. Also similar statements for the months of July, 1966 and but there was no ten pounds of added flesh until Grape-Nuts food was used.

One curious feature regarding true health food is that its use will reduce the weight of a corpulent person with unhealthy flesh, and will add to the weight of a thin person not properly nourished There is abundance of evidence to prove Grape-Nuts balances the body in a con-

dition of true health. Scientific selection of food elements makes Grape-Nuts good and valuable. Its delicious flavor and powerful nourishing properties have made friends that in turn have made Grape-Nuts famous. "There's a Reason." "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.